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certain portions of it—especially the discussion of psychological method in Lect. i.—have, by their frequency of quotation, become in a minor way almost classical.

The translator "found himself hampered by the lack of any English work on mental pathology" to which he might refer students of psychology "without embogging them in a morass of clinical details." He, therefore, undertook the present translation, in the conviction that Dr. Stoerring "offers the student a judicious selection of cases and, as a rule, exercises a cautiousness in interpretation that may serve as a wholesome corrective of the extravagances characteristic of much recent amateur work on abnormal mentality." In the reviewer's belief, this favorable opinion is justified. The work of translation has been well and conscientiously done, so that the volume may safely be recommended for class-work in colleges and universities.

P. E. WINTER.

Insanity and Allied Neuroses. By G. H. SAVAGE and E. GOODALL. With 6 colored plates and 45 illustrations in the text. New and enlarged edition. W. T. Keener & Co., Chicago, 1907. pp. xiv, 624.

This little work, a member of a series of Clinical Manuals for Practitioners and Students of Medicine, was first published in 1884; republished in revised form in 1890; and, after several reprintings, has now been issued in a third, revised and enlarged edition. It is a practical and clinical manual, based on the authors' experience in the Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen, and is directly addressed to the medical student. Special attention has been given, in the present edition, to the sections which deal with pathology; and the six colored plates, showing the gross and fine appearance of the brain in certain pathological conditions, appear for the first time. The concluding chapters, dealing with the legal relationships of the insane and with the provisions of the lunacy act of Great Britain, will be of interest for comparative purposes to the American reader.

P. E. WINTER.

Hypnotic Therapeutics, by JOHN DUNCAN QUACKENBOS. Harper & Bros., New York, 1908. pp. 340.

Seven years have passed since the appearance of the author's "Hypnotism in mental and moral culture" and he now records the results of his experience which has been an unusually rich one during these years. He believes that by hypnotism and suggestion he can cause sleep, restore for a time at least those near death, that he can often cure pronounced cases of neurasthenia, delusions, obsessions, morbid fears and propensities such as kleptomania, mania for lying, imposture, and can even correct moral perversion, cure love when it reaches the intensity of mad infatuation and correct erotomania, dipsomania, absinthism, tea and coffee inebriety, addiction to cigarettes, cocaineism and stammering, and that he can cause singers and actors who are paralyzed by timidity to overcome their diffidence and succeed on the stage. Suggestion to him is a means of perfecting the pulpit orator, teacher, business man and typewriter. Even literary inspiration can be helped, and "psychics" has its place in pedagogy and in the home.

Religion and Medicine, by ELWOOD WORCESTER, SAMUEL McCOMB and ISADOR H. CORIAT. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York, 1908. pp. 427.

Of this book, with its twenty chapters, Dr. Worcester writes seven, Dr. McComb five, and Dr. Coriat six, with two jointly by the first two authors. The work, as a whole, represents what has come to be

known as "The Emmanuel Church Movement," which began nearly three years ago. Dr. Coriat's chapters, save the last, have little, if indeed any, relation to this special work, and are extremely elementary. The other writers believe that the church is now likely to enter upon a new epoch, in which the healing ministry of Jesus, which has almost been forgotten, is to be revived in a practical way; and this is a movement, which in its practical importance they think comparable to the development of the higher criticism on the theoretic side. For the psychologist who is at all familiar with border-line phenomena there is little new. The authors, for obvious reasons, cannot describe in great detail the cases that come to them. They take the wise precaution of having all the important cases first diagnosed by a physician, and thereby avoid treating those due to serious organic lesions or to infection. The real significance of the movement, which we deem great, is thus not at all in its scientific character, for it has nothing essentially new to contribute to the psychologist, but in the fact that it may mark a new departure in the church which will set a wholesome back-fire to Eddyism, which has swept into its ranks so many intelligent men, and especially women, who ought to have been safeguarded against the wilder extravagances of this strange phenomenon of our day. We are glad to know that similar movements have been taken up by churches of other denominations. We cannot forbear to add that it would be an even more wholesome tendency if something of this topic were taught in every theological seminary, for it is a significant fact that the only profession devoted to saving souls, generally teaches clergymen in its seminaries nothing whatever of psychology, which seeks to tell what the soul is and does.

The Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism, by HERWARD CARRINGTON. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 1908. 426 p.

This book is a godsend to all those interested in spiritualism. Three hundred and twenty pages are devoted to fraudulent manifestations, and only about one hundred to what the author deems genuine residua. Under the latter he classes raps, telekinesis, the mediumship of Home, levitation, elongation, fire tests, and the trance states of Mrs. Piper. These latter the author admits that he takes from literature, and it is a little difficult to understand why he claims to be a spiritualist. His explanations of the ordinary tricks such as table-tipping, lifting, rope tests, paraffin moulds, sealed letter reading, spirit photography, spirit posts, sacks, handcuffs, and, best of all, his explanation of single and double, prepared and unprepared slate methods, are admirable; so is his section on the psychology of deception and on test seances. It is obvious that any one who investigates these phenomena will at once discredit most so-called spiritual phenomena. To our thinking, the author needs only to investigate a little more than he has done the tricks that the mind plays on itself, in order to understand that all those phenomena which he accepts are to be explained in the same way.

Behind the scenes with the mediums, by DAVID P. ABBOTT. The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, 1907. pp. 328.

The author gives here a very interesting account of his attempts to test spirit mediums with reference, for instance, to Bishop's concealed letter reading, trick envelopes, a letter filched from the pocket, a rapping hand, the oracle of the swinging pendulum, the use of telepathy, the spirit message on a slate, flower materialization, spirit voices, taps, lights, luminous costumes, various modes by which mediums read concealed letters, the different kinds of manipulation, etc. This will suffice to indicate the content of the book. It is a valuable unmasking and should be in the hands of every one interested in the subject.